(c) whether Government propose to set up cheaper cottage type tourist centres so that they are within the reach of the middle income group; and

(d) if so, what is the Plan outlay for this purpose for the year 1985-86?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Department of Tourism through India tourism Development Corporation is already operating beach resorts at Koyalam and Mamallapuram. In the 7th Five Year Plan, the Department has decided to further strengthen the infrastructural facilities along the sea coast and identify new beach resorts to be developed and requested the concerned State/Union Territory Governments to take up necessary steps and also identify suitable schemes for central assistance. The Department is providing beach cottages, restaurant facilities and boating facilities to suit the middle income group budget.

While some of the States/Union Territories are in correspondence with the Department, the following projects for various States and Union territories have already been sanctioned.

Description	Cost (Rs. in lakhs)
1. 8 Beach Cottages for Kanya Kumari (Tamilnadu) sanctioned in 1985-86	13·36
2. Landscaping at Mamallapuram (Tamilnadu) Sanctioned in 1984-85.	15·32
3. Development of Watersports facilities at Muttukadu (Tamilnadu) Sanctioned in 1984-85.	6·39
4. Construction of cottages at Digha (West Bengal) Sanctioned in 1985-86.	40·17
5. Conducting survey for the construction of Jetty at Cinque Island (Andaman) Sanctioned in 1985-86.	4·48
6. Yatri Niwas at Goa sanctioned in 1985-86.	28·70
7. Purchase of Boat for Andman & Nicobar sanctioned in 1983-84.	9·30
8. Conducting feasibility survey and preparting report, for the setting of an All India level watersports Institute at Goa.	1·15
9. Yatri Niwas at Port Blair	45·78

(d) An outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakhs has been provided for beach tourism for the year 1985-86.

Import of edible oils

231. PROF. B. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) what was the value of edible oils imported during the last three years;

(b) what steps are being taken to encourage oil seeds cultivation in order to cut down the huge import of oils; and

(c) what is the likely impact of such imports on the balance of payments positions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) The value of edible oils

imported during the last 3 financial years is as under:—

Finacial year	Value Rs. crores
1983-84	846.00
1984-85	1309.00
1985-86 (Provisional) (April-Dec., 1985) . .	670.00

Subject to Audit.

(b) The various measures taken by the Government to increase the production of oilseeds and oils are as follows:—

1. Implementation of the National Oilseeds Development Project, covering special project on groundnut, rapeseed/mustard soyabean and sunflower, besides intensive development work on other oilseeds. The programme, *inter alia* aims at the development of non-traditional oilseeds, increase in areas under irrigated crops particularly groundnut in rabi/summer season basic inputs and free distribution of seed cum-fertiliser mini-kits on a large scale.

2. National Dairy Development Board's Oilseeds Project-under which State level cooperative oilseeds growers federations have been formed in seven States under the project for restructuring of edible oils and oilseeds production and marketing through National Dairy Development Board.

3. Better incentive to producers through fixation of minimum support prices.

4. Intensification of research efforts for increasing the productivity of oilseeds.

5. Increase in area under non-traditional oilseed crop like soyabean and sunflower and exploitation of oilseeds of tree and forest origin, rice bran etc.

6. Setting up of necessary processing and infrastructural facilities to keep pace with the production programme of oilseeds

(c) It is not possible to isolate the impact on the Balance of payments position which could be ascribed to import of any particular commodity.

Export by small and large scale sectors

232. PROF. B. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what was the percentage of exports by the small scale and large scale sectors respectively during the last three years;

(b) whether there is rapid decrease in exports by the small scale sector; and

(c) if so, in what manner Government propose to encourage export in the above sector?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) to (c) The statistics of India's foreign trade are not maintained sector-wise. Hence it is not possible to quantify exports from the small scale sector and large scale setor separately. However, direct and indirect exports from the small scale sector are substantial.

A number of facilities such as import of prototype, capital goods, raw materials etc. are available to small scale units as per the current Import Policy. Efforts are, however, continuously made to increase exports from small scale sector by encouraging its participation in overseas trade fair and exhibitions, sponsoring of exclusive delegation of small scale entrepreneurs as sales-cum-study teams, imparting training on packaging for exports, disseminating the export information, conducting export marketing courses, etc.